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FACTS WANTED AS TO THE TREATY LEAK

In the course of a violent debate concerning the alleged "leak" through which the Peace Treaty has come into the possession of certain "special interests" in New York, Senator Lodge described the treaty-text he had seen as follows:

"That copy I had an opportunity to examine, at least one article in it. The text of the treaty covers 208 folio pages. The whole treaty, French and English, covers 415 pages. The only part that I acquired any sort of familiarity with was an article at the end which seemed to be a sort of addendum to the body of the treaty with Germany because it had nothing to do with the peace with Germany. This established at great length—I think it as long as the League of Nations article—a great and permanent organization for the internationalization of labor, a very interesting article."

Senator Lodge said further that "it would be a gross breach of faith on my part to state the names of the two gentlemen, who are friends of mine, who told me they had copies." The Senator also made the statement that he had been offered a copy of the treaty to take back to Washington with him but that he had refused it because he felt that he could not have a copy in his possession while other senators were denied it. He further said that the gentlemen who had showed him the treaty had no connection whatever with the "special interests" mentioned by Senator Borah.

Now all this indicates a curiously tangled situation. It is difficult to see why the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Idaho made such conflicting statements on what is presumably the same body of information. Senator Borah spoke clearly of "special interests" in New York which had been furnished copies of the treaty; Senator Lodge makes a disclaimer of hinting any such thing, he will not go beyond the mere statement that there are copies in New York.

What the country wants to know is the facts. It is unquestionably true that, in some manner which is not easily explainable a number of copies of the proposed treaty have gotten into the hands of private individuals in various parts of the world, and particularly in neutral countries. This indicates bad management somewhere, and it smacks of unfairness to the people of this country, and particularly the United States Senate in view of its Constitutional treaty-making powers; however it does not, of itself, show that there has been negligence or improper conduct of any kind on the part of our official representatives either here or abroad, and any charges or insinuations to that effect in the absence of some real evidence may well be regarded as political clap trap or as the irresponsible utterances of unduly excited minds in the heat of debate. The suggestion that neither the President or any one officially associated with him could have been guilty of giving out the copies said to be now in New York is utterly unworthy of serious consideration. No sane person so completely in the public eye as they are would, even if he had no conscience whatever, do a thing so palpably suicidal; consequently, this phase of the matter may as well be dismissed from mind at once. However, since statements have been made that copies of the treaty draft are in the hands of unauthorized persons in this country, the facts as to how they were obtained should be established in justice to all concerned. There are obviously many ways, other than the absurd one which has been suggested, in which these copies may have been obtained. The people of the country have a right and will insist upon knowing the facts.

THE STATUS OF THE PEACE TREATY

The Council of Four at Paris, which is discussing the reply to be given the Germans in regard to their demands for modified peace terms, hopes to have its work done by Monday. It is already announced that the question of changing the reparations terms in the treaty from an indefinite charge upon Germany over a period of thirty years to a fixed sum has settled in favor of keeping the original provisions.

It is reported that Premier Clemenceau is unalterably opposed to any

change in the terms already given to Germany even in so far as regards a change in the machinery for executing the treaty. President Wilson is understood to be taking a neutral attitude between the French premier and Lloyd George, who, it is said, is willing to comply in certain respects to the German demands, especially as regards reparations.

Another knotty problem is the question of Silesia. The disposition of this province has aroused the greatest anger in Germany and, as a result, during the last few days, there have been repeated reports from Paris that the plan for internationalization under the League will be abandoned and a plebiscite permitted. Such action would result in the return of Silesia to Germany, since the population is largely German. But Poland, the chief country affected, has protested against any change in the disposition of Silesia from that provided for in the original terms to Germany. The meeting of the Council yesterday was attended by Premier Paderewski of Poland who protested strongly against any modification of the peace terms as far as Silesia is concerned. This has led to further proposals to grant Germany economic rights in Silesia, especially in connection with the coal, iron, and zinc industries. It is claimed that this would help Germany in paying her indemnities to the Allies.

Experts favoring the granting of economic rights to Germany in Silesia say that if the present treaty terms to Germany regarding the Saar Valley and Silesia were strictly maintained it would reduce Germany's coal supply by 31 per cent, her iron by 74 per cent and her zinc by 80 per cent. For this reason they favor an economic exchange between Germany and Silesia to help make up for this tremendous deficit. Poland's political control over Silesia would, however, not be seriously affected.

A considerable victory has been won by the small powers at the Peace Conference. The small states formed out of the disrupted Austria-Hungarian Empire have been protesting against those clauses in the Austrian peace treaty which limit their armaments. Their contention has been that such limitations would cripple their powers of self-defense in case of attack by more powerful neighbors. Yugoslavia for instance, which has already been at swords points with Italy over the Dalmatian claims, maintains that the limitation of her armaments as proposed in the Austrian treaty would leave her at Italy's mercy. Poland also contends that she may be called upon at no distant date to defend her national boundaries and that the restriction of her armament would unduly cripple her. The Council of Four has recognized the justice of this claim and has revoked the clauses calling for the reduction of the armaments of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and the other newly creative countries. This decision is a curious reflection on the future efficacy of the League of Nations. Evidently these small powers are by no means certain that the League will prevent future wars, and it would seem that the Allied representatives at Paris are not certain of it either. No one has seriously believed that the League would eliminate wars altogether but it was felt by many that it would at least eliminate wars between the smaller nations. Apparently this feeling is not justified.

SILCO AND STACKED ENSILAGE.

In 1918, a dairyman in Southwest Missouri had 16 acres of corn which would have made \$100 worth of fodder, if it had been cut for fodder. But, he put the crop in a silo. It made 60 tons of ensilage which was fed to dairy cows. By using the ensilage with other feed this 60 tons of ensilage was worth \$10 per ton, or \$600 for the crop which was worth only \$100 if it had been used as fodder. That also paid for itself during one dry year.

1919 promises to be a wet year when it may be hard to cure hay of any kind. Under these conditions, we have seen hay piled up wet which changed into ensilage which was eaten greedily by cattle the next winter. This "fermented hay" gave good results when fed in small rations to growing cattle; but fattening cattle would eat too much for good results if given all they would take.

J. E. PAYNE,

Agriculturist, Frisco R. R. Parsons.

Politics are in for a general cleaning down at Washington; the Republicans have opened up the bath tub which the Democrats locked up as useless when they went into power some years ago.

MORE BOMB OUT-

RAGES THREATENED

A dispatch from Washington states that information has been received to the effect that there will be another countrywide terroristic demonstration on July 4. Thus considering the fact that the "May day" plots were timed for the first of May; that the recent bomb outrages occurred on the 2nd of June; and that the third campaign of violence is set for July 4, it would seem that the happenings thus far are but the first chapters of a campaign of terrorism designed to eclipse everything of the kind that has gone before. This fact is, indeed, disquieting and calls for the utmost possible vigilance and action in order to avert the threatened calamity. It is of the greatest importance, however, that every one shall guard against hysteria. The actual danger is really nothing as compared with a hundred other crises which have heretofore been met and successfully dealt with in this country. The recent "flu" epidemic was ten thousand times more dangerous and destructive than this menace can ever be. The people responsible for these outrages constitute only an infinitesimal part of our population; many thousands of secret-service men, post-office inspectors, police, private detectives and other trained investigators are now combing the entire country for evidence and guarding with the utmost vigilance against any further outbreaks; and every good citizen is on the alert for information and ready to aid the authorities in every way. These efforts will, in all probability, soon be productive of substantial results, and then the crisis will have been passed. Even then, however, it will still be of vital importance that the country shall proceed with a thoroughgoing Americanization campaign, since otherwise the atmosphere of violent, unreasoning, and unrestrained class-hatred which is being daily breathed by hundreds of thousands of people in this country because of a misunderstanding of our institutions, will breed hordes of other disciples of these deadly "direct action" methods.

This condition of ignorance and unrest is undoubtedly responsible for these outrages, and this condition must be corrected if we are ever to be free from the insidious menace of anarchy and lawlessness such as we have just witnessed.

THRU THE WINDOW

By J. W. K.

Some genius in the east now advertises a self-acting, use-at-home "hair-cutter." In fact, it cuts while you wait. That's nothing new. We married that kind, fifteen years ago.

It's quite true that in America and especially Kansas, there is no such thing as caste but the average woman gauges her neighbors with a fine discrimination. Class A—own sleeping porches; Class B—sleep on the back porch; and Class C—sleep in the back yard.

We had for some time suspected something Bohemian about a person with such a name as Amelita Galli Curci.

The Prince of Wales, who is about 25, is to have a home of his own. If he lived here in Kansas he could get plenty of old maids who might adopt him and throw in the home.

The Kaiser is said to be growing a beard. What is your guess; is it a Van Dyke or a la Com Paul?

A young lady while walking up stairs and looked back at a rooster, fell and broke her neck. That's what comes from keeping the chickens in the parlor.

June has its drawbacks in other lines as well as in matrimony. Pole tax, dog tax and the balance from your last year's property tax comes due in this month. But then it's just as well to bunch the bills and start off with a clean sheet for July.

A couple of east side kids have notified their parents that it is preferable with them to have to attend school rather than wash dishes and pick tater bugs all day.

A returned doughboy says they were not allowed to smoke when near the front and that he had smuggled his cigarette many times under a blanket. One night he says he didn't indulge. The Captain had just instructed the Lieutenant to shoot the next man caught smoking. Isn't it queer how a little habit or appetite will come near to getting a fellow into trouble?

Having tried the oil game to his satisfaction Jess Willard has gone back for one more fight in the arena. A good many folks have to go back

to hard work after their little fling to high finances.

Wouldn't it be just as well for the President to let prohibition stand and provide plenty of "Temperance Brew" for the 2% element of Americans who just can't do without it?

About the most useless thing on the farm just now according to the state schools is the straw-rooster. Swat him.

Now that the daylight saving law is to be permitted to stand as Wilson arranged it, we shall continue to get up as usual by huckster time.

The Sunflower is coming into its own. Long since heralded and sung in story as the state flower of Kansas, yet never elevated to that pedestal by the men who sit at Topeka every two years, the stately weed is now proclaimed a rival of corn fodder, as fit for "ensilage" which, in the vernacular of the farmer, is "greens" stored up in a silo for winter stock food. Moral—It pays to be a hardy annual.

Some men are like pigs, give them plenty to eat and they make hogs of themselves.

Governor Allen has wired each legislator asking him to come at his own expense to Topeka for a one day session to ratify national suffrage. It isn't hard telling who is boss at Henry's house.

A fellow whose hair is getting scarce on top and who's forehead shines with age doesn't like to be told of his approaching senility. In fact, the only redeeming thing about it is he doesn't need so many hair cuts as he used to.

Knee deep in June, the poet sings, and smites his trusty lyre, He must be singing, as it were, Of marriages and mire.

Toronto Kelley says Wilson has found out who his true friends are. The Methodists and Baptists may have lambasted him and his own Presbyterian church denounced his action, but the brewers and saloon keepers are now all for him.

The first symptoms of popularity that comes to the fellow who gets into the limelight, is when he sees in the home paper some reference to him as "Bill Jones, formerly of—," which is a pretty good sign that the small town is going to take credit for Bill

Jones and all that he amounts to thereafter.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS BILL MEETS BITTER OPPOSITION FROM NATIONAL GRANGE

Washington, June 9.—One million farmers throughout the United States are irrevocably opposed to the Mondell bill, on which hearings are now being held by the house committee on public lands, as being "fundamentally un-American, un-Democratic and indefensible" and will wage their campaign thru the National Grange, a farmers' organization of fifty-three years standing.

The National Grange representatives now in the national capital declare that the bill calculated to make the discharged soldier feel that he is getting something for nothing, when in reality he will have to pay for the land granted him on terms that will be utterly prohibitive and which he will never be able to meet.

The National Grange has carried one campaign thru the state and county organizations and its aim is to prevent the passage of the bill.

Here is the basis of the campaign: "Farms for soldiers—We oppose the proposed plan for reclaiming swamp and arid lands for returning soldiers as unsound, impractical and detrimental to the interests of the nation and agriculture. There is an abundance of untenanted farms near market centers to supply all soldiers who may wish farm land. The government should meet this need in this way so that they may become self supporting and useful without waste and delay."

The farmers are anxious to know why they have been picked as the "goat" and why they are being discriminated against in this fashion. Why, they ask, should not the soldier be given the right to decide whether he wants to farm or go into a store or bank?

They want to know about who is going to be hired to do all this work and its reaction on the labor market.

Why is Uncle Sam so anxious to put the boys on farms?

Why, if the soldiers are to be placed on farms should they not be located in reasonably sure-crop, sure market regions?

These are some of the questions which the National Grange is propounding to the law-makers who are sponsoring the pending legislation.

C. A. Berry and wife, of Picher, were in town yesterday.

BOY SCOUTS PASS NIGHT IN WOODS

Take Hike to Sapp Camp and Gain Experience in Camp Life

The Baxter Boy Scouts spent all of last night in the woods, on the Spring river, near Lowell, cooking their suppers and breakfasts under the trees, enjoying a swim, and incidentally giving first aid to one of their companions who came in close contact with a barb wire entanglement. The Scouts displayed much of woodcraft that they have learned under Scoutmaster Fisher.

The Scouts left Baxter yesterday evening late in two squads. The first left the Chamber of Commerce at 6:30 with E. M. Richardson in charge and hiked the four miles to the camping place. There were eighteen boys in this squad. Truman Garretson acted as an assistant to Richardson. The second squad of three, boys whose work would not let them go earlier, left at 7:30 accompanied by C. M. Sarchet. All took supper together when the second squad arrived, each of the boys cooking his own meals on the trip.

The next stunt for the Boy Scouts, this week, is a swim tomorrow afternoon, just above the mouth of Willow Creek, with Rev. John Pearce in charge. He will be assisted by several others, so that the boys will have a sufficient number of experts with them. The Scouts will meet at the Chamber of Commerce at 4:45 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Arrangements are practically completed for the social event for the Scouts and their girl friends on Friday evening, at which time the Scout flag will be presented to them.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE TO MEET FOR SUFFRAGE VOTE

Topeka, Kan., June 9.—A call for a special session of the Kansas legislature to consider the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage amendment, was issued late today by Governor Henry J. Allen. The session will open Monday, June 16. Ninety members of the house and twenty-seven members of the senate have agreed to come to Topeka for their actual expenses.

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And on top of this quality advantage offered in the improved Gray Sidewall Fabric and Cord Tires, on top of the enlarged size and extra heavy tread, come these two other Firestone savings—

Much lower prices—and adjustments made on a bigger mileage basis.

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Fabric Tires	6,000 Miles
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You can thank the rubber market for a part of the price saving. You can thank Firestone men—90% of whom are stockholders in the company—for a tire of such quality. 6,000 miles, 8,000 miles, 10,000 miles—these are only beginning points from which you can figure the extra miles that have made this the "Firestone Year" and given greater meaning than ever to the Firestone pledge of—

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